

# BRITAIN WILL CONTINUE OIL SHIP SEIZURES

To Detain Vessels Until Satisfied That Cargoes Are Neutral Bount.

## DIPLOMATIC PARLEYS ARE STILL GOING ON

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The fear that Germany will get indirectly from the United States supplies of oil for use in aircraft and army motor trucks is still agitating the English public, according to information received here.

As a result it seems probable now that shipments of American oil to neutral countries near Germany will for some time be carefully scrutinized by the British, who control the North Sea.

The British Government, responsive to public agitation over the fear of aircraft raids on England, is determined to exercise fully its rights as a belligerent on the seas to prevent possible supplies of oil reaching Germany.

While the British Government has given orders for the release of the American oil ship John D. Rockefeller, which was seized when found off the Scottish coast with a cargo of oil for Denmark, it is probable that other American oil ships encountered in those waters will be subjected to stoppage and examination. The Rockefeller was so seized and detained until the British authorities had satisfied themselves as to the neutrality of the destination of her cargo.

The Rights Discussed.

Just what British rights are in such cases now forms the subject of discussions proceeding between the United States and the British Governments. These discussions are going forward both in Washington and in London.

Ambassador Page, in fact, has been charged with the formal presentation of the views of the United States with regard to these shipping questions, while supplementary discussions are taking place here between acting Secretary of State Lansing and Ambassador Spring-Rice.

The State Department is trying to maintain for American shipping and exporting interests the fullest freedom of trade with the neutral countries surrounding Germany. The British are willing to admit this freedom for American vessels, but insist at the same time that they must secure themselves against contraband passing through Holland, Sweden and Denmark for use in Germany.

The provisions of the Declaration of London form a basis of these discussions. Great Britain announced that her Admiralty rules, issued early in the war, would be based on this convention despite the fact that the British Government never ratified it.

A Provision Opposed.

The British incline to the view, however, that the declaration is not binding on the provision of the London Declaration which would prohibit the consideration of ultimate destination in connection with contraband. England desires to maintain the position that if they can prove conditional contraband, such as oil, is destined for Germany they will have the right to seize it just as if it were absolute contraband.

To enforce their arguments on this point the British have gone back to the American civil war and confronted the United States with its own arguments at that time, when the Washington Government took the view in regard to shipments to the Southern States via the Bahamas, which the British Government is now taking regarding contraband to neutral countries adjoining Germany.

## CONTRABAND GUARANTEE

England Asks U. S. to Assist in Preventing Shipments to Germany.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—It is now probable that the Governments of Great Britain and the United States will reach an early and amicable understanding in regard to shipments of contraband or conditional contraband goods. The British Government has submitted to the American Government a proposed scheme for a simple and ready solution of the difficult problem. Great Britain asks merely that the United States request from neutral countries receiving contraband from America, to guarantee that such goods will not reach Germany. Holland is already doing something along that line, and it is believed that all misunderstandings will be avoided if Denmark, Norway and Sweden can be persuaded to furnish reasonable guarantees.

In the meantime orders have been sent to British warships to detain contraband whenever there is doubt as to whether or not it is meant for Germany. Until there is a guarantee of the nature outlined in the new proposal that contraband will not reach Germany, England declines to abandon her right of detention. While the United States has remonstrated in a friendly way, the impression here is that President Wilson, if convinced that an unfair advantage has been taken by Germany in such shipments, will not further contest the British point of view.

## "MADE IN THE U. S. A." COMMITTEE GROWS

Three New Members Added—Miss Rita Reen Murphy Is First Woman.

Three additions have been made to the temporary committee which was formed a few days ago to promote the campaign to encourage the opening of "Made in the U. S. A." exhibits. The latest members are Rita Reen Murphy, a designer of 19 East Forty-ninth street, the only woman on the committee; John L. Dudley, Jr., an insurance manager who is interested as a director in several industrial concerns; and Anthony J. Brogan, publisher of a journal devoted to the interests of travelling salesmen throughout the United States.

Miss Murphy is trying to interest silk manufacturers in New York and its environs in a plan to have an exposition here or else induce the management of the great silk show in Peterson to transfer the Silk City exhibit to this city. She believes that much good can be accomplished by a silk exhibit, with models and show to attract buyers of materials manufactured in this country.

Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights and Measures and secretary of the Mayor's committee on the silk supply, has received a number of letters of inquiry from out of town manufacturers as to the progress of the "Made in the U. S. A." campaign. All wrote that they were ready to send goods to New York for exhibition.

# Reserve Board Approves \$135,000,000 Cotton Loan

Washington Officials Are Optimistic About the Financial Outlook With Great Britain After a Conference With Paish and Blackett.

## MAY BE EARLY OPENING OF COTTON EXCHANGES

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Substantial progress in the adjustment of the business relations between the United States and Great Britain was made to-day when the Federal Reserve Board gave its approval to the tentative plan for raising the \$135,000,000 loan to relieve the situation in the cotton producing States.

At the same time Sir George Paish and Basil B. Blackett, representatives of the British Treasury, who came to the United States by invitation of Secretary McAdoo, continued their conferences with the Federal Reserve Board relative to the plans proposed for dealing with the present indebtedness of the United States to Great Britain.

Officials here are optimistic to-night over the outlook. They believe the tentative cotton loan will go through and are hopeful that this will result in an early opening of business at the cotton exchanges of Great Britain and the United States.

They point to another favorable development. This is the marked increase in the export business of the United States. In addition the officials appear to be of the opinion that with the increase in the export trade a credit will be established with Great Britain that will enable the United States to discharge its obligations to that country which mature about January 15, approximating from \$200,000,000 to \$300,000,000.

Further relief is expected when the Federal reserve system becomes operative. This will make available for credits gold that may be used in the international trade footing up to about \$250,000,000, according to estimates that have been made by the authorities.

Two conferences were held at the Treasury Department to-day. The principal one was held in the office of the Federal Reserve Board, where the cotton situation was considered at length by a committee of bankers and the members of the board. The proposed loan on cotton was the result.

Later Sir George Paish and Mr. Blackett discussed the situation generally with Gov. Hamlin and Mr. Warburg of the Federal Reserve Board. The general situation will receive further consideration at conferences to be held by the British representatives and the Federal Reserve Board the coming week.

If the cotton loan goes through, as proposed here to-day, subscriptions will be made to it by the New York banks, other banks in non-cotton producing States and banks in cotton growing States. It is proposed that the loan shall bear 6 per cent. interest and that it shall be administered by a committee of the Federal Reserve Board.

The proposed loan is to run for a period of one year, with the privilege of renewal for a period of six months. It is assumed that the New York bankers will subscribe \$50,000,000; that other banks in non-cotton producing States will subscribe an additional \$50,000,000, and that the remainder will be contributed by the South.

The plan was outlined briefly in a statement made public to-night by Secretary McAdoo, as follows:

"The Federal Reserve Board at its meeting to-day continued consideration of the plans for the relief of the cotton situation, giving especial attention to a plan suggested by Albert H. Wiggin, J. S. Alexander, A. J. Henphill and William Woodward of New York and Festus J. McLaughlin of St. Louis for the raising of a cotton loan fund aggregating \$135,000,000.

"This plan has been evolved from that originally proposed by Festus J. Wade. The full details cannot be given out until it is submitted to the bankers in the leading financial centers in order to ascertain whether or not they will support it. It has been approved tentatively by the Federal Reserve Board and bankers in the leading financial cities will be asked immediately to subscribe the necessary amount."

"The bankers of New York city have already agreed to subscribe \$50,000,000 upon condition that an additional \$50,000,000 shall be subscribed by cities in non-cotton producing States. The remaining \$35,000,000 is to be provided by the cotton States."

"The new plan contemplates the loaning of money to cotton borrowers at 6 cents per pound and at a rate of interest not exceeding 6 per cent. for a period of one year, with the privilege of a renewal for an additional period of six months."

"It is provided that all services rendered in the administration of the fund by voluntary committees and bankers shall be without charge, but that the borrowers shall pay 3 per cent. on the amount loaned to them into a fund which is to be called the guarantee fund and which is to be used exclusively for paying the necessary expenses of administration, which, it is estimated, will not exceed one-eighth of 1 per cent. and the remainder to be used to make good any losses which may be incurred on loans that may be made on cotton at the stipulated rate of six cents a pound."

"Upon the conclusion of the whole transaction the amount of money left in the guarantee fund will be returned pro rata to the borrowers."

"It is noted that responses may be received from the bankers of the leading cities early next week. If they are favorable the plan will be put into immediate execution. In that case the cotton loan fund will be administered under the general supervision of a central committee to be composed of the individual members of the Federal Reserve Board, which com-

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If you wait until your bones begin to ache, until the Cold becomes deep seated and hangs on, it may take longer.

Two sizes, 25c and 50c, at all druggists or mailed. Humphreys' Home, Medicine Co., 156 William Street, New York—Ad.

## RED CROSS SHIP BACK WITH TALE OF PERIL

Officers Want Inquiry Into Alleged Tampering With Machinery.

## COMPLAINTS IN REPORT

The ship Red Cross, which was called the "Mercy Ship" when she sailed on September 13 with more than a hundred nurses and doctors for Red Cross service with the armies of Europe, returned yesterday and is now at the Hamburg-American pier in South Brooklyn. When the condition and members of the crew who made the complete voyage landed, they asserted that "mercy ship" did not describe the vessel, in the light of their experiences.

The trip from start to finish, they said, had been one of danger and unpleasantness.

The ship's officers have prepared a full report and this will be forwarded to the Department of Commerce in Washington. They want an investigation at which they can tell their story. They also want officers and members of the original German crew, which was replaced at the eleventh hour, called to tell what they know of the condition the ship was in when they left her.

Though this report has not been made public officers of the Red Cross talked of it yesterday. According to them, the most serious charge in the report is that when the Red Cross left this port she was not seaworthy. The report is said to state that the four big pumps were found to be out of commission. Examination by engineers disclosed that previous to the taking over of the ship from the former crew they had been clogged with blankets, burlap bagging and bits of broken china.

It was three days before this condition was relieved, and in the meantime, the report says, water rose above the level of the lower deck from shore to shore. There was a decided leak to port. On the third night out, when observers were not about, the state of affairs necessitated that a bucket brigade be formed to bail out one of the compartments.

The danger of fire on the Red Cross is emphasized in the report, which says that none of the fire pumps worked properly. One of the pumps, which fed a line of hose on the B deck on the starboard side, was so damaged that during the whole trip it was useless.

The engine room, in the opinion of the complaining officers, showed the most misuse on the part of some one. The mechanism of the refrigerating plant was found to be out of order before the Red Cross left the harbor. One of the pipes was stuffed with rags, and a valve had been removed and then put back in the wrong way, making the passage of ammonia vapor impossible. The wrenches were missing and some of the packing had disappeared, causing fumes to escape through the ship until Falmouth was reached.

Falls Into Post Office Trap.

Post Office Inspector Francis A. Butler and Thomas L. Casey, a private detective hired by Dr. Jones, set to work to find the author of the letters, as they suspected Mrs. Pollard. They set a trap for her and had a postman leave letters addressed to Dr. Jones at her house as though by mistake.

These letters were returned to the post office after several days. When the post office authorities opened them they found "poisoned pencil" notes instead of letters which the envelope had contained. Mrs. Pollard fell into this trap, the post office authorities say, on nearly a dozen occasions.

Then Prosecutor Alfred Stein, who had received one of the scurrilous letters, decided to take a bold step. He asked Mrs. Pollard to come to his office yesterday.

TO SELL UNLISTED STOCK.

Auctioneers Say No Listed Shares Have Been Offered.

Announcement by Adrian H. Muller & Son that it will sell on October 28 at public auction shares of an inactive unlisted stock raised the question of whether the auctioneers will resume sales in listed stocks. It stopped these sales on the closing of the Stock Exchange last week.

At the office of the auctioneers yesterday it was said that sales of listed stocks would be conducted if any were offered, but that up to the present none had been.

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Even though you know nothing of tone values you will agree with hundreds of other enthusiasts that you "never heard such beautiful tone."

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# Mrs. Pollard Confesses "Poison Pen" Attacks

Trapped With Decoy Letters, She Admits She Wrote Letters That Caused Long Reign of Terror in Elizabeth, N. J., Homes.

## JEALOUSY, SHE EXPLAINS, AS SHE BREAKS DOWN

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 24.—The climax of the "poison pen" sensations, which have stirred this town for more than a year, came to-day in the announcement by Prosecutor Stein that Mrs. Nelson L. Pollard had confessed to writing many scurrilous letters during the summer. Prominent persons who received these letters were first startled by the news, and then they breathed easier.

When Mrs. Pollard was acquitted last spring of sending the "poison pen" letters, many persons connected with the case left the court room still believing that Mrs. Pollard was the letter writer.

As soon as the trial was over there was a flow of anonymous letters, which continued all summer. Letters were received by men and women high in esteem in Elizabeth.

There were dozens of these letters. They were unlike the letters—typewritten or pen-written—which formed the basis of the charge against Mrs. Pollard. The new letters were written with a pencil. This "poisoned pencil" never wrote in script, but always printed the words.

Mrs. Jones Immune This Time.

None of the "poisoned pencil" attacks of the summer was made upon Mrs. Charles F. Jones of 110 Madison street, next door neighbor of Mrs. Pollard, who appeared against Mrs. Pollard in the trial last spring. But Dr. Jones, the husband of Mrs. Jones, says he received seven or eight of the pencilled letters. These, he said, formed "the filthiest parcel of letters" he ever laid his eyes upon. Other men received letters. There always mentioned the names of women in an unpleasant way.

Augustus H. Crane, the publisher of the Elizabeth Daily Journal, got a letter and the proprietor of the Elizabeth Evening Times got another. The wife of Dr. A. O. Buck of 55 Cherry street received one, but tore it up.

Mrs. Ernest G. Putnam of 219 South Broad street, who is more than 70 years old, also received a letter. She is a State recent of the Daughters of the American Revolution. In her letter and others which were turned over to the Federal authorities prominent D. A. R. members were slandered. A former minister of Elizabeth was also attacked. Mrs. J. Edward Fisher of 1101 East Grand street shared the attention of the letter writer with her husband.

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Then Prosecutor Alfred Stein, who had received one of the scurrilous letters, decided to take a bold step. He asked Mrs. Pollard to come to his office yesterday.

When she appeared she was accompanied by her husband, who has always believed her innocent of writing a "poisoned" pen, typewriter or pencil.

Prosecutor Stein said that after an examination that lasted six hours Mrs. Pollard broke down and admitted that she wrote all the pencilled letters.

"What's going to happen to me now?" she cried. She begged for mercy, the prosecutor says, and gave as her excuse social jealousy.

Mr. Stein said to-night that the matter would probably be laid before the Grand Jury next week. He has Mrs. Pollard's written confession, but will not make it public.

Rage and envy, he believes, moved Mrs. Pollard to write the letters.

"Insane jealousy," is the way Dr. Jones puts it.

To Raise \$100,000 for Hospital.

The campaign to raise \$100,000 for St. Francis' Hospital golden jubilee in Jersey City started yesterday morning. It is expected the money will be raised by Thanksgiving.

Mind Mass for Mgr. Benson.

A solemn seventh day's mind mass of requiem will be sung for the repose of the soul of the Very Rev. Robert Hugh Benson at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Washington Heights, to-morrow at 10 A. M.

## Charge Patrons may have present purchases billed Dec. 1st.



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### Evening Wraps

Of satin crepe Ebuissant, soft chiffon-velvets and brocades, trimmed with Skunk—Badger—Mole—Monkey—Japanese Sable—Blue Fox—White Fox—Black Fox and Taupe Fox. Emphasizing those at \$95, \$125, \$145, \$165. Also special values at \$65, \$75 and \$85.

### Evening Gowns

Of superb satins, velvets and brocades in scintillating, jeweled and jet trimmed effects—\$125, \$165, \$195, \$245. Directing attention to Dinner and Restaurant Gowns at \$65 to \$95 And Dancing Frocks at \$45, \$55 and \$65.

### Afternoon Gowns

Charming modes of silk and velvet, combined with ribbon, tulle, fur, lace, chiffon and metallic tissues—\$65, \$95, \$125. Emphasizing attractive styles in Walking Frocks at \$45, \$65 and \$75.

### Tailleur Suits

Fur-trimmed and otherwise—Introducing very new and different features of style fashioned from rich soft textures, many handsomely trimmed with fur. Especially featuring styles at—\$75, \$95, \$125 Emphasizing particular values at \$58 and \$65. Smart Suits without fur—\$45, \$55. Misses' Suits—\$38, \$45, \$50. Fur Collared English Tramping Suits—\$45, \$58.

### Fur-trimmed Coats

A wide range of styles for motor and utility wear, in splendid new weaves and shades—\$65, \$75, \$95 Emphasizing attractive values—without fur—\$35, \$45, \$55.

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### Blouses

Handmade styles of lace, Georgette crepe, net and silk materials; very new effects in white, cream and flesh—\$15, \$18, \$25. Featuring Costume Styles to \$75. Tailleur Waists—\$10, \$12, \$15.

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Of skins luxuriously soft and supple, worked into new and beautiful designs.

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